

SPORTS

SUCCESS FOR MINSK DYNAMO



Soviet football champions Minsk Dynamo.

Minsk Dynamo, who showed interesting attacking football, have become national champions for the first time. Not for nothing they scored the most goals (63) this season. Until the present success their best achievement

was third place in 1954 and 1963. Many-time champions Klor Dynamo, came only a point behind them. Moscow Spartak, who came third, finished level with Tbilisi Dynamo but were more successful in their "personal" bouts.

Andrei Yakubik (Tashkent Pakhtakor) is the championship's top scorer at 23 goals.

Kuban and Keirni will leave the top division to be replaced by Vilnius Zalgiris and Khabarovsk Nisru.

Alexander Zaitsev forecasts a most exciting struggle

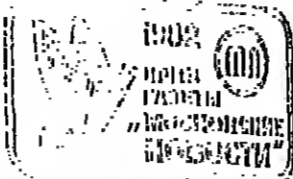
Only a few days are left till the international "Moskovskiy Novost" (Moscow News) figure-skating tournament opens on December 2 in the Palace of Sports of the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow.

Who of the leading Soviet figure skaters are preparing to attend the contest?

Answering this question from the editorial office is Alexander ZAITSEV, twice Olympic champion, deputy head of the Department of Winter Sports of the USSR Sports Committee.

The international competition schedule of Soviet figure skaters was markedly expanded in this pre-Olympic season, and after a series of performances most of them will get together for the first time to compete in such a representative tournament alongside foreign visitors. And we will see who is worthy of making a national team for the European and world championships.

The first event will be the pairs' short programme. Veronika



ke Porehina and Marii Ashurov, who have international experience, are determined to fight for the "Crystal Skate" and the top awards of the championships. I think that Larisa Selizyova and Oleg Mokharov, winners of the 1981 MN competition, will want to repeat their success, and the pairs of Yelena Valova-Oleg Vasilyev and Inna Volynskaya-Velery Spiridonov are promising.

In the dances Natalya Belomyslova and Andrei Butin, who won the 1981 MN Prize and silver medals at last year's world and European championships, have taken the lead in the national team. Also getting ready to compete are Olga Volokhina and Alexander Sytnik, who will try to provide them a strong competition. World junior champions Yelena Belanova-Alexander Soloviyov and Marina Klimova-Sergei Ponomarenko have also raised their standards.

Altogether three skaters are aspiring to the role of leader in the men's singles: Alexander Fadeyev, winner of last year's MN tournament Vladimir Kotin, and European ex-champion Igor Bobrik.

Getting ready to attend the women's singles are Anna Kondrashova, Anne Antkova and Marina Sarova.

I have named not all skaters aspiring to places in the final team of the country. We are looking forward to a most exciting struggle for the "Crystal Skate".

CAC MAKE THE TOP SIX

The basketball Central Army Club won their return European Winners Cup game vs Russia's Turan, 131-92 at Turan, being also won the first game, 89-71. CAC have now played four more top European clubs in the race for the prized trophy.

RECORD OF A CUBAN WEIGHTLIFTER

A new world record was set in Coponhagen on an international meet by the 24-year-old Moscow Olympic champion Cuban Daniel Nogueira (under 91 kg), who snatched 137.5 kg. He also set the previous mark of 136 kg, this past August in Havana.



Togilili scratches in the midst of their performance which won them the group event at the international tournament in memory of Soviet Pilot-Cosmonaut Vladimir Volkov. Photo by Sergei Proskov

Almo-Ais Dynamo, who have now qualified for the European Winners Cup final, snatched the goal of their snatching opponents, Pro Recco, from Italy. Photo by Yuri Turov

STEVENSON BEATS BIGGS

Cuba's visiting boxing squad overpowered a US team, 8-4, in a friendly match at Reno, Nevada.

The focus of the match was the bout between three Olympic champion Cuban heavyweight Teofilo Stevenson and world

champion Biggs, of the USA, who is only 21. Despite being ten years his elder, the Cuban dominated throughout, laying Biggs low on two occasions and eventually knocking him out in the second round.

ASIAD-82: flags of 33 countries flying

The flame lit in the gigantic bowl of the new Jawaharlal Nehru stadium and the scale model of the dancing Appu baby elephant, the official mascot of the 9th Asian Games, suspended over it from a balloon are currently the inevitable sights of the Indian capital.

All have noted the wonderful holiday of the opening of the Games, the unusual colour and precision of the three-hour ceremony, the friendly atmosphere at the biggest sports forum on the Asian continent.

The Olympic flames with five intertwined rings were raised at the stadium alongside the flags of the 33 participating nations. Talking to numerous newsmen at a press conference in Delhi,

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch said: I congratulate the organizers on the splendid preparation of the Asian continent Games, on the successful staging of the magnificent holiday of the opening. We rejoice at the growing links of sportmen of Asian nations, their active part in the Olympic movement and solidarity with the ideas of Olympism.

The Asian Games in the Indian capital have drawn the biggest number of participants in the history of this competition — 33 countries—and this is a peculiar first record of the ASIAD-82.

The first gold medal of the Asian Games was won by Chinese heavyweight Cui Juncheng in the under 52 kg division. He snatched 107.5 kg, a new Asian Games record.



BORG MAKES A COMEBACK

One very conspicuous absentee from this summer's international tennis circuit was celebrated Swede Bjorn Borg, 28, ranked by many experts as the greatest player of all time. There were several reasons for his staying away, the main one being that Borg was exhausted by an endless many-year tournament race involving rigorous pro contracts.

Recently the five-time Wimbledon winner and five-time

winner of the French Open re-entered the race competing in a Sydney tournament against such formidable opposition like John McEnroe and Vilas Guarnialis (both of the USA), and Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl.

Borg proved he was still super by beating McEnroe 3-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3 in the final. He told newsmen thereafter he was planning to contest the world No. 1 making next year.

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet

The 7th Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (10th convocation) was held on November 23-24 at the Grand Kremlin Palace, in Moscow.

The session discussed a USSR Council of Ministers' report on the progress of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1982, approved a report on the implementation of the State Budget of the USSR for 1981 and adopted the Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1982 and the State Budget of the USSR for 1983 (see Viewpoint on page 5).

The session also adopted the Law on the State Borders of the USSR.

It was ruled:

To elect General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov Member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet;

To appoint Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee Gaidar Aliyev First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers;

To elect Tengis Monieshashvili Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in connection with the demise of Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mikhail Gorbachev.

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FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION MEET IN MOSCOW

For three days recently Moscow was the venue for an international meeting between representatives of foreign societies for friendship and cultural relations with the USSR and the Soviet public. The meeting which was attended by nearly 90 nations, some international organizations, and around 800 Soviet public figures, was held to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

In his address to the gathering Boris Ponomarev, Alternate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the formation of the Soviet multinational state signified the creation, for the first time in history, of an alliance of nations in which people lived and worked on the basis of full equality, socialist internationalism, friendship and fraternal mutual assistance.

We, Soviet people, he continued, are glad to know that our friends abroad join us in celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Our people always reciprocate strong and lasting friendship; loyal to the internationalist beliefs of the great Lenin, they will continue to steadfastly pursue the Leninist course towards the fraternal cooperation of all peoples in the cause of peace and social progress.



In the photos (from left) is righty Zinaida Kruglova chats with members of the Japanese delegation. Soviet delegation member N. Gorbachev. British writer J. Aldridge addresses the meeting. Metropolitan Venediktov sits with the president. Photos by Boris Kautman

Zinaida Kruglova, President of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, delivered the following report at the meeting: "The formation of the USSR and its role in liberating foreign public movements for friendship between nations, for universal peace and disarmament, and against the nuclear threat."

The creation of the world's first multinational state of workers and peasants sets an example for a full solution to the nationalities question. The following delegates stressed: René Rodriguez Cruz, Member of the Central Committee of the Com

munist Party of Cuba and President of the Cuban Institute of Friendship Among Peoples; Sakkar Abu Nazzar, Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Society; T. Dregolichy, Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Honorary Chairman of the Nationwide Committee of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; writer J. Aldridge, Member of the Executive Committee of the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR (Brieln); G. Weber, Vice-President of the Federation of the

(Continued on page 2)



Tokyo's strenuous efforts to intensify military preparations and build up its military alliance with the United States are causing profound concern among the country's democratic public. One indication of this are the nationwide mass rallies and demonstrations currently being held in Japan.

In the photo: a demonstration in Tokyo sponsored by the All-Japan Council for the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons.

FACTS AND EVENTS

• In the wake of the Israeli aggression, nearly 175 thousand Palestinian refugees in Lebanon are in need of help from the United Nations. This is stated in a report published by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

• More than 670 punitive raiders have been wounded and killed in the course of the offensive launched on October 19 by the Salvadoran rebels. Large numbers of soldiers and officers have been captured. 17 have been handed over to the international Red Cross. Ramiro Vasquez, member of the National Liberation Front leadership, in an interview to the "Neues Deutschland" newspaper:

The Days of the Kazakh SSR recently were celebrated at the jubilee "In a Single Pottery" show at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

Kazakhstan covers a vast area spreading from the lower Volga in the west to the Altai Mountains in the east, from the West Siberian Plain in the north to the Tien Shan ridges to the south. It occupies 2.7 million square kilometers which accounts for one-eighth of the Soviet Union. This Union republic is the second largest in area (after the Russian Federation) and with its 15 million people the fourth largest in population (after the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Uzbekistan).

Kazakhstan is now one of the country's main breadbaskets. The cultivation of the virgin lands, which started in 1954, has turned the country's steppes into a land of developed agriculture providing the momentum for the development of the whole of the republic's economy. During the years of the tenth five-year plan period alone (1973-80), the Kazakhstani virgin lands, for four successive years, have produced more than 18 million tonnes of grain.

At the same time Kazakhstan has a diversified industrial structure. The metal industries, coal and oil production, the chemical and power generating industries and engineering are now leading branches of the economy. The republic holds second place in the country in the production of oil and supplies third place in the output of electric power and in the production of coal (after the Ukraine and the Dnieper). The lead and zinc produced at Ust-Kamenogorsk and the cathode copper of the Balkhash mining and smelting complex have been registered on elections at the London non-ferrous metals exchange.

The successes achieved by Kazakhstan in its industry, agriculture, science and culture could be seen at the republic's



Honoured artists of the Kazakh republic Larisa Makhmetova and Firoza Zheibmetova, at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements

Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

exhibition, one of the largest and most picturesque of the jubilee show. Visitors to the exhibition were able to meet members of the Kazakhstani delegation which had arrived specially for the Days of the Kazakh SSR. The exhibition and various artists showed Moscow, the original art of the Kazakh.

Handwritten text: "The 1st of 1:16"

Round the Soviet Union

● RESEARCHERS FROM THE MAODAN DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC INSTITUTE FOR FISHERIES AND OCEANOGRAPHY HAVE MADE AN INVESTIGATION OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE SEA OF OKHOTSK. The expedition examined a water area of about one hundred thousand square kilometers, using sensitive instruments. The trip of the ship distribution in the shelf-adjacent zone that was completed will allow fishermen to obtain scientifically based recommendations on fishing.

● ONCE THE BYELORUSSIAN RIVER FLEET IS EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL BARGES ITS GRAIN TRANSPORTATION BY WATER WILL INCREASE. Serial production of the barges has begun. The first 350-tonne vessel will be registered in the port of Omsk.

● A NEW ROUTE IS NOW OFFERED FOR TOURISTS IN THE TAMBOV REGION, IVANOVKA, AN OLD VILLAGE IN IT, HOLDS NUMEROUS RELICS OF SERGEI RACHMANINOV'S LIFE. The composer wrote many beautiful works here that earned him world fame. A memorial museum has been opened in the two-story estate house where he used to stay for recreation.

● THE 4th CONGRESS OF TRAUMATOLOGISTS AND ORTHOPEDISTS OF THE BALTIC REPUBLICS HAS CLOSED IN THE LITHUANIAN CAPITAL, VILNIUS. The physicians discussed topical problems in fighting inflammation and exchanged results of their research and practice. A system of medical and psychological rehabilitation of children suffering from complex traumas, adopted at the Vilnius children's surgical clinic, was of general interest to the participants.

● FARMS IN THE TALDY-KURGAN PART OF THE SEMI-KAZAN AREA HAVE COMPLETED LAYING OUT FOUR AND A HALF THOUSAND HECTARES OF NEW GRAZING GROUNDS IN THE DESERTS OF THE SOUTHERN BALKHASH REGION. Long-term pastures of uncultivated grass and bush are also being planted in the Caspian and South Kazakhstan desert and semidesert areas.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

A COUNTRY THAT LACKS ECONOMIC BACKWATERS

Today we have got rid of backward regions and we have no economic periphery—instead smooth economic interaction is the main feature of our national economy, writes IZVESTIA. The economy of Kazakhstan, for example, is led by 96 industries located outside the republic, mainly in the Russian Federation. And Kazakhstan, in turn, functions as a source area for 74 industries distributed among the other constituent republics. Fourteen republics work for 93 Moldavian industries whose products are essential for 72 industries elsewhere in this country. 82 industries in Georgia work for the whole country in exchange for products of 10 hundred industries.

In the Soviet era we have built 1,227 new cities—this exceeds by far the urban growth rate in other countries. Between 1971-75, 88 cities were built in this country plus 63 cities in the next five years. In the 30s, the construction of Komsomolsk-on-Amur was regarded as an outstanding event, as it was the first city to be built in the taiga. Today such feats have become everyday occurrences.

The new cities of Novol in Uzbekistan, Novopolotsk in Belorussia, Elektrost in Lithuania, and Tagilitsk, Surgut, Nizhnevsk, Brezhnev, (formerly Naberezhnye Chelny) and many other towns built in the Russian Federation are the result of joint efforts by all the Soviet nations.

SPACE PHOTOGRAPHY EFFICIENT IN GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Academician Alexander Yushin writes in the OGOBYOK magazine about space photography helping geologists. For example, he writes just one of the known in the north-west of the Buzhyn Peninsula, Bopels knew what it looked like in space photography

OUR MICROSURGEONS



Benat Akhmedov, Viktor Kravtsov, Nikolai Milmanov and Georgi Stepanov (shown in the photo left to right) at the National Research Centre for Microsurgery of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences were recently named among the recipients of the

USSR State Prize for their work in devising microsurgical operations involving dismembered fingers and hands.

The Centre has been in existence for about twenty years. During this time its surgeons have performed over 600 opera-

tions to restore fingers and hands lost in accidents, and for transplants to replace thumbs. The missing limb has to be sewn back on within five to six hours after the accident or within 24 hours if it is immediately refrigerated.

In any case there is limited time in which much has to be done: the dismembered tissue goes rigid, bones joined to bones, tendons, muscles, vessels and nerves sewn up—each to its own intricacy.

To improve his vision of the minute details of the operation field and all the tools he uses, the surgeon resorts to a microscope.

The skill of the Centre make their rather unique experience in this area known to colleagues and other clinics via special publications, lectures and display operations.

As a result, in addition to the two Moscow microsurgery departments, there are analogous departments in Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Yerevan, Tashkent, Saratov, Kharkov, and Dnepropetrovsk. Similar work is being done in the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany and the USA.

DAGHESTAN'S VINEYARDS

Arid deserts amidst the steep slopes along the Daghestan coast of the Caspian, are being turned into fertile vineyards. A further 350 hectares have been reclaimed from marshland and salt pans.

The land, which will be turned over to vines will never lack water even in the driest of years. The water will be brought here along the October Revolution Canal, which was built sixty years ago to ensure rich crops.

The reclamation of the semi-desert Caspian-side lands is one of the main ways of expanding viticulture in the area. A short while ago, vines were planted over 300 hectares of irrigated land.

Viticulture is the leading branch of agriculture in the Daghestan autonomous republic. This year, vineyards will be established over an area of eight thousand hectares.

Gas pipeline under construction

The builders of the Tashkent-Syrdarya river gas pipeline have completed the construction of the pile section of the line across the Kirov Canal ahead of schedule. The canal is one of the major water arteries in Uzbekistan. This will make it possible to weld end to end 80 kilometres

of the gas pipeline in trenches before this year is out. The new pipeline will bring thousands of millions of tonnes of gas from the Karakumskaya steppe to the industries of the Uzbek capital and its region. The pipeline is due to go into operation at the end of next year.

Power bridges for Kolyma and Chukotka

A power bridge connecting the Arkogol power station to the miners' town of Ust-Khatkan has been put into operation.

The new high-voltage transmission line is the first link of the power bridge at present under construction which when completed will run for about three hundred kilometres linking Kolyma to the Chukotka

AN AUTOMOBILE FOR COUNTRY ROADS

The UAZ-469 all-terrain vehicles have become a reliable means of transportation in areas with no roads in the Far North and in the Central Asian deserts. In the tundra, and in the mountains, the main assembly line of the Volga Automobile Works in Ulyanovsk, named after Lenin, put out the vehicle whose serial number is 500,000.

The UAZ cars have named a

FISH PROCESSING COMPLEX FOR JUMALA

The fish processing complex which has just been built in Jumala will in time become one of the major producers of fish in Latvia, a Soviet Baltic republic.

Various varieties of fresh fish, the factory's first products, were recently put on the market. Nature conservation experts were consulted in the building of the complex which is situated in a popular resort. They made sure that the complex with stands on the picturesque Liepaja estuary would not harm the local environment. It is separated from the rest by a pine grove and has its own purification facilities and very efficient mechanized and automated processes.

Latvia is boasting its production of foodstuffs which are in demand with the people. Work is nearing completion on a processing complex in the town of Salacpils. A fish processing plant is being built in the republic's capital, Riga, not far from the sea fishing port. In the current five-year plan period (1981-85) work will start on a cannery in Ventspils.

More than one thousand kilometres of high-voltage power transmission lines have been built in Kolyma and Chukotka in North-Eastern Siberia, over the past few years. They carry power from the Khatanga power station to the goldfields and other enterprises of the northern land.

Diagnosis at a glance. The saying that the eyes are the mirror of the soul is only partially true. They are also an "open book" of our state of health, though one has to know the code to read it. Latvian ophthalmologists at the Republican Centre of Microsurgery are searching for just such a code. They have started creating a bank of colour slides showing the tissues of the eyes of people suffering from heart ailments, and vascular and gastric diseases.

The iris acts as a kind of screen on which nature accumulates the characteristics of the internal human organs. Each organ, whether it be the lungs, the kidneys, the liver or the heart, has its own "zone of representation" on the pigment ring around the pupil. Bright and clear colours are a sign of excellent health. Fading, colour tones or dots on the iris are an indication of an undesirable process in the organism.

One has to know more though than the topography of such signs and their correspondence

Places to visit



MEDIEVAL PSKOV

Some buildings in medieval Pskov may have been equipped with "wireless telephones". Historians believe that the mysterious narrow ducts in the walls were used for some kind of a communications system.

Pskov is one of the oldest cities in this country. For a number of centuries it was a fortress on the north western borders of the Russian land. It survived numerous foreign invasions and more than once succeeded in repelling the enemy. It is first mentioned in chronicles in 983.

Within the comparatively small territory of the city there are about one hundred old monuments—fortress walls and towers, small whitewashed churches with tall belltowers, and mansions of high-ranking boyars. The Trinity Cathedral, built in 1600, together with the surrounding Kremlin, are among the most important examples of medieval Russian architecture. The Pskov Kremlin walls date from the 12th century. The cathedral rests on powerful buttresses. Its lofty domes soar high into the sky and can be seen from a distance of 40 kilometres on a clear day. The heavy bell-towers stand beside it.

The two towers which flank the cathedral preside over the independence and values of the medieval republic of Pskov. One was inscribed with the following inscription: "I will not surrender my honour to anyone!"

OF INTEREST

Orlando—the cat

A little boy was playing with a big marmalade cat near his home which stands on the outskirts of Tampere, a Finnish town, not far from a forest when suddenly the cat and the boy were holding court occasionally in a hole in the foundation. A snake darted unexpectedly out of it and it looked as if the boy was going to be bitten in the face. But before this could happen, the cat hit out with its paw, and the snake fell to the ground.

Planning it to the death, the cat prevented it from wriggling back under the house. It is likely that the cat was an experienced snake-handler. How probably it was reacting to the snake's unexpected movement. However that may be, the cat protected the boy from being bitten.

THE SUN AS AN ALLY

Portable solar energy evaporators are now operating in the Severnyy Baikal fields, in the Kanskaya Desert. Each of them produces as much as five cubic metres of drinking water a day. To sunny weather, the unit operates on solar energy and co exhausts heat from the diesel and gas turbine installations on cloudy days. The evaporators are particularly economical to operate in distant areas.

Increasing use is being made of solar energy in the Turkmen economy, and the republic manufactures thousands of sun-powered devices and units, for instance evaporators, hot houses, installations for growing chori-le, etc.



The artist Nikolai Pashin's work is the heart of the Byelorussian Polytechnic. Pashin's artistic and plastic work comes from everyday life and is done in national style. They have been displayed in Czechoslovakia, Japan and Canada. In the photo the artist and one of his models.

VIEWPOINT

THE SOVIET ECONOMY IN 1983

Konstantin RAZIN

The Soviet economic system continues its dynamic development. By amalgamating the economies of all the constituent republics, territories and regions, and all the branches and spheres of economic activity into a single complex, it seeks to attain its major aim of achieving consistent improvements in living standards in this country.

This is the conclusion to be derived from an analysis of the State Plan for the Economic Development of the USSR and from State Budget figures for 1983 adopted at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which has just come to an end.

The main index summing up the economic performance by any country is the national income which in the USSR this year will stand at 460 thousand million roubles, having increased by eight thousand million roubles as compared with last year. Yet, in a socialist society growth in the national income signifies not only the development of the country's economy, but also to an increase in the well-being of the people. 60 per cent of the national income is spent to this end.

Large sums of money are earmarked for the development of the agroindustrial complex, in which capital investment amounts to 47 thousand million roubles. We continue to equip agriculture with up-to-date implements.

The Food Programme has been devised in order to meet the rising demand for foodstuffs arising from the nation's improved dietary standards.

One of the most characteristic features of next year's budget is the increase in the production of consumer goods which is to go up by 3.5 per cent.

Increases in both the means of production and consumer goods industries will be attained via relatively small increases in material expenditure and labour resources. Three-quarters of the increase in output will be achieved through greater productivity. The increase in the volume of industrial production for 1983 is planned at 3.2 per cent.

Progress in science and technology and the intensive development of industry are major factors in the progress of the Soviet economy today. That is why, hand in hand with the building of major new industrial enterprises, factory sections, and the establishment of new industries the Soviet state carries out large-scale modernization and reconstruction of many existing factories and mines.

Finally pursuing its resolute struggle for the cessation of the arms race, and continuing its policies of military and political détente, the Soviet state is not spending, nor will it spend a single rouble more on armaments than what is absolutely necessary to ensure the security of the Soviet people and of their friends and allies.

In 1983, expenditure on defence will stand at 17.05 thousand million roubles, or only 3.8 per cent of the budget. This is 0.7 per cent less than this year's budget allocations on defence.

In its pursuit of peace and mutually advantageous economic cooperation, this country goes all it can to develop foreign trade. Next year, trade with the socialist countries is to increase by 7.7 per cent. It is also worth noting that the volume of trade with capitalist countries in 1983 is planned at higher than that which was envisaged in the four-year plan.

